

AMERICA MUST FIGHT EUROPE'S VICTOR FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

THE remarkable prevision shown in Prof. Roland G. Usher's book "Pan-Germanism" caused almost a sensation last year, although it was written and issued in 1913. It was the best-selling non-fiction book all over the country for months after the war started. His new work, "Pan-Americanism," which was issued by the Century Company yesterday, in addition to being as graphic and forceful in style as the others comes closer to the American of this particular hour. It is about what is now happening elsewhere and what will most likely happen to America after the war. If this prevision of events in this case proves to be as accurate as "Pan-Germanism" was in the case of Germany the book is little short of astounding.

Prof. Usher says that though he is not without definite conclusions concerning many factors of the present war he is conscious of no partisanship or interest beyond that of the scholar and observer in search of truth. He says that he is aware, however, that where notions of impartiality, of patriotism and of disinterestedness are as various as they are to-day his own interpretation of these qualities may not be acceptable to all his readers.

"Pan-Americanism" is a formidable volume of more than 450 pages and is divided into four books. To summarize it all he says in effect that the vital issue of the hour for America is the relation of the United States to the European nations and the possibility of its being drawn into the war or seriously affected by the results of the war. In the past we have been defended by our peculiar geographical position rather than by arms; the developments of the nineteenth century have destroyed these traditional barriers. In the past we have had no economic motive for interfering in international politics; today every economic interest we have is suffering from the state of war.

In the past we were so busy with the development of continental United States that we could not readily conceive of aggressive policies as expedient or necessary for national welfare; in the future we may find ourselves driven to employ the same expedients which European nations are already employing for the solution of the identical problems out of which this great war has grown. Today we are an integral part of the international structure, and a foreign policy is necessary.

At the end of the war (if not sooner) the interests of the United States he claims will clash with those of the dominant powers in Europe. While war need not necessarily result, friction will be certain and war possible. The economic interests of the victor will give him a motive for extending his trade relations with Latin America to the exclusion of American merchants. Whether Germany or England wins will make little difference to us; both are quite certain to want a part of the trade we have at present with Latin America and to oppose with determination any extension of our economic relations.

What will the United States do? he asks. What will it be its interest to do? Build a merchant marine? Maintain the Monroe Doctrine? Attempt the formation of a Pan-American confederation to protect the Western Hemisphere against European "victors"? Unfortunately these seem impossible. The Latin Americans would not be willing; they fear the United States more than they do Europe. Nor are there present any of the fundamental geographical, economic, political and social bonds of union and association upon which such a confederation could be based. It would be an artificial bond and not a strong union founded on mutual interests.

The defense of the economic interests of the United States, the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, means a readiness to use force if necessary and force means armament. Adequate armament, its adequacy will be determined by the extent of the effort which the victor (and not we ourselves) is willing to make for the end he wishes to achieve. Prof. Usher therefore considers in detail the pros and cons of armament and disarmament, the economies of armaments and precedents for expansion. He does not, however, advocate any particular conclusion, but asks whether the morality of the European nations seems to be sufficiently advanced for us to entrust to them the care of our interests should we decide not to defend them ourselves in arms.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters are the two devoted to the probabilities of German aggression in the event of German winning and of the possibilities of English aggression in the event of English winning.

The circumstances in which Germany emerges from the present war as victor, he says, will be more significant for the United States than the fact of victory. Should Germany conclusively defeat the Allies on land and sea she would in all probability carry out the Pan-Germanic schemes for the absorption of Africa and India, and would find in the development of an administration and in the solution of colonial problems abundant occupation for some years for such endeavor as she could spare from the rearrangement of Europe and the reorganization of Germany and Austria. While such a sweeping victory would by no means prevent her from extending her arms over the Western Hemisphere, it would render an attempt to do so improbable. A victory by Germany and Austria on land and sea would also send the German armies to India and the Far East, and with that extending the United States will not be concerned. A naval victory over England and either a stalemate on land or a victory without the annihilation of the French and Russian armies, a qualified victory on land and sea by Germany and Austria not sufficient to humble or crush their

Prof. Usher. Whose Book "Pan-Germanism" Caused a Sensation Last Year, Forecasts an Inevitable Clash Between This Country and Winner of Present War Over Our Growing Latin American Economic Relations



Roland G. Usher.

enemies, but enough to compel the latter to conclude a peace on terms favorable to Germany—these are the eventualities which the United States ought to view with apprehension. And precisely these circumstances the military and naval probabilities indicate. The English fleet seems likely to remain in control of the sea despite diminishing numbers and occasional defeats, and if Germany and Austria win at all on land it will probably be a victory which will fall far short of the annihilation of the allied armies. This will be the very situation which the United States has most to fear.

In no event is a German army likely to set foot upon the soil of North America to attack the United States, Canada or Mexico. Though we are told of German plans for invasion of the United States, no doubt the War Department at Berlin could display its archives an elaborate scheme for the invasion of every country on the globe, and we shall do well not to devote ourselves into a belief that the attempt to invade the General Staff in various European countries portends an invasion of the United States. Any notion that Germany would even dream of conquering America is based upon a fundamentally incorrect conception of Pan-Germanism.

Economic problems, though not more fundamental than in other European countries, are more pressing in Germany, where the benefits of the economic development of the last decades have been proportionately greater than elsewhere, and where the fear that they may not be durable is based upon a vivid memory of conditions when Germany was less prosperous. Many people now alive in Germany have experienced comparative penury and real prosperity within the span of their own lives and look upon a possible diminution of the rate of economic progress with something more than a speculative eye. Markets for the swelling volume of German manufactured goods, greater each year by the amount produced by the new generation of efficient hands, Germany is seeking; markets in which she may continue to sell at a profit indefinitely, and so ward off that readjustment of German industry which must involve considerable, even though temporary, suffering for many of her people.

Prof. Usher points out the great advantages of Latin America for colonization by any European Power. He asserts that these advantages are but little if at all realized by Americans who never stop to consider what a vast country it is in square miles and population. It has three-quarters of the population of the United States, with three times its area. The natural resources of this country, he asserts, are vast almost beyond belief and the land is excessively fertile. More than that, it is almost virgin soil, as the resources have been scarcely uncovered and the ground has been barely scratched.

to wait until the day when her navy can best the English fleet in open battle has compelled her to seek markets outside Europe which can be reached by land and the trade of which cannot be controlled by sea power, and has aimed Pan-Germanism at Egypt and India, at the fertile valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. But inasmuch as this assault upon Africa and Asia involves highly unpleasant consequences for other nations, Germany's success may conceivably raise almost as many problems as it will settle. While she has already achieved powerful allies, and in the event of victory may acquire more, her expansion into Africa and Asia has already insured the enmity of two powerful nations and may probably arouse the apprehension of others. Such a solution of her problem is undesirable as long as another method is available. Such an opportunity is presented in South America. As it is not strategically secure place in which to develop with German capital in the hands of German merchants the expanding market on which Germany places her future dependence. No conquest by arms would be desired; no military rule of any sort would be expedient; no army needed to retain the sort of right upon which she would be prepared to insist—a preferential tariff or some sort of trade monopoly or preference which would be as profitable to South Americans as to Germans.

There would remain the United States and the Monroe Doctrine. We have at present the most explicit diplomatic assurances that the Germans intend to regard the integrity of our possessions and do not contemplate an assault on Canada. On the whole, the Germans do not expect opposition from the United States. They realize it would be a gross blunder for them to attempt actually to monopolize the whole South American market for the French hands. Scarcely had the French been expelled and the American revolution begun than the thirteen States were negotiating and scheming to add Canada as a fourteenth State, and the project has often been revived since. In 1812 invasion was attempted, with the probable purpose of conquering the province of Quebec and offering it in exchange for the commercial rights for which we had negotiated in vain. Such, at any

rate, was the version accepted in England.

The potential power of England's enormous and in the present circumstances ought to be better understood. Our whole foreign trade is in her hands, all our approaches are at the mercy of her fleet once that it is victorious over its present enemies, and an army could invade the United States from Canada with ease and probably with success. It could not, indeed, hope to hold the country or conquer it, but a dash at New York, Chicago or Seattle is eminently feasible.

An English victory will also produce a great change in England's attitude toward the growing trade of the United States with South America. Until comparatively recently Great Britain paid little attention to the United States or to its assertions of interest in South America because we had neither the manufactured goods nor the capital which the Latin Americans needed, and were unable to use in our own industries any considerable amount of their products. Then from the magic of the industrial inventions of the nineteenth century came the transformation of the United States and of South America. From a power whose commercial interests England might safely disregard, the United States had become a dangerous rival.

If the present war renders English bankers chary of investing capital in Germany, partly because of the possibility of wars in the future, partly by reason of a desire not to help the Germans on their feet too quickly, they will look for some country freed from the possibility of alarms, unaffected by European complications, not strategically dangerous to other nations or strategically necessary to them, a country in which the new economic developments based upon that capital would not make it possible to create a new political and military power likely or able to threaten England's own position. There is only one such possibility on the globe sufficient in size, in richness of resources, in the present degree of development attained by its population, to meet this requirement—South America. And there will be on the globe no power where the English can as easily, with a little effort or danger, increase their markets. The war may therefore produce a chain of circumstances which may almost force the English to draw into their own hands a considerable proportion of the trade with Latin America which the United States now has, and to resist with determination America's attempt to increase its commercial dealings in that attractive El Dorado of the twentieth century.

HIS POOR RELATION.

A WALL STREET broker of English parentage and an unusual name was talking to several other brokers, business not being particularly rushing at the moment.

"If anybody in this crowd has a gold brick for sale," he said, "I wish he would try to dispose of it to me at a good figure. Why? Well, I'm in the market since yesterday for that matter."

"What happened this way? About 4 P. M. a very nice appearing man of the working class came into my office and asked for me. I saw him and asked him his business. He told me he had seen my name in the paper, and as his name was the same as mine he thought, the names being so unusual, he would call on me. He was very unimpeachable. English and the similarity of names was of some interest, even though I hardly thought he was in my class. Still he might have been a hard up titled nobleman working for his living, as some of the best of them do rather than sponge off somebody else."

"He talked along about his family and where they lived and asked me where mine came from and said he had been living in Canada for fifteen or twenty years, where his father had gone from England. Times were hard and he had come to this country, where they were no softer and—well, it ended by his touching me for \$5. His name was good for that. I thought, whether he was wholly deserving or not."

"When I went home in the evening I told my wife about it and did she applaud my respect for my family name? Not on your parish register she didn't. She looked at me critically and said: 'John, did the man show you any papers to prove that his name was the same as yours?' Right then I awoke, and if any of you wants have a gold brick to sell will you please pass it on to me?"

PRISONERS WHO PAY.

A NOT VERY frequent sight is that of a sailor in frowns, delivered a prisoner to shore authorities for an offence committed on the high seas. Recently Benjamin R. Johnson was thus handed over to New York authorities for shooting one of his men on the American schooner Republic.

For thirty days after his seizure in Guadeloupe harbor Johnson was kept in jail and made to pay his own board at the rate of 60 cents a day. Then when he was shipped north he was compelled to pay his own passage, although in frowns, at a cost of \$14. How this will be arranged the seelawyers are conjecturing.

It is related that during the Napoleonic wars French prisoners at Dartmouth prison in England were served with a species of red herring that might almost be classified as a stage property. The herring it was authentically reported, had been in use fully five years. When it was delivered by the food contractor it was unfit to eat. Nevertheless the prisoner had to take it as a part of his ration. In demand he sold it for a pound, the contractor for something of less value than was estimable.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

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Bond Street

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Livingston St.
Elm Place

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Economy-Fashion Event of Early Spring Spring Suits, Dresses, Coats, Skirts Low Prices Not Equalled in All New York

A LAST FASHION IS DETERMINED in women's clothing for spring. Soon the authoritative showings of the new models will be made. Already manufacturers have placed their orders and already they are preparing their work for the next season.

But they have had on hand short pieces of the materials from which they have made up their suits, coats and dresses, sometimes 10 yards, sometimes 20, sometimes an entire bolt. They have also a few made up garments, sometimes a dozen, sometimes a score of styles.

225 New Spring Suits
Values \$22.50 to \$25 at \$15.

Sizes for Women and Misses

Made of the season's fashionable fabrics, gabardines, men's wear serges and checks, broadcloth, wool poplins, Bedford cords, vicuña mixtures, etc.

Eight styles, including a very popular field club model, belted, with pockets, yoke skirt, etc. One plain tailored model, with silk collar, lap seam skirt, broad trimmed. A tailored model with pockets, embroidered silk collar. One style with belted waist, Norfolk jacket and yoke skirt.

They have coats about 27 inches long, with the usual three-button front, and the skirts with yokes or inverted plaits at the side. Many of them have patch pockets, used decorative buttons.

In navy, black, putty, Copenhagen, sand, dark greens, black-and-white, etc.

176 Handsome Suits.
Values \$35 to \$50 at \$25.

They are made of silk poplins, of taffetas, of fine wool gabardines, wool poplins, fancy checks and herringbone stripes and of English mixtures. Trimmed with handsome silks, some of them embroidered.

All of the best tones of color, black, navy, beige, dark greens, a few browns, all with the new fabric designs and skirt and jacket, lined with all silk new fabric designs. Sizes 34 to 44.

New Spring Stroller Coats
Covert, Serges and Poplins at \$10.75

Sizes for Women and Misses

Styles duplicating those now selling elsewhere in New York at \$15 to \$25. They are made in the quality of covert, twilled and satin finish, lined throughout with an excellent quality of new deerskin silk.

Three models, finely tailored, one triple back, one with inverted V panels inset at bottom with buttonhole and buttoned cuffs, and one with a wide shawl collar and flaps with hand-worked crowsfoot, one style has vertical pockets, one has large patch pockets with flaps.

They are full of 30 inches long, with full sweep, copies of \$25 Coats. Popular English Top Coat models.

Preliminary Showing of New Styles and Extra Values in Women's New Spring Suits and Dresses, \$35 to \$75

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Ready Tomorrow—Annual Exhibition of Beautiful New Cretonnes Also a Sale of Notable Importance

THE LOESER STORE has specialized in Cretonnes during many years and to us come now the choicest products of the foremost makers abroad as well as first selection from the very wonderful Cretonnes which American makers are now producing.

Whether you are immediately interested in choosing such lovely and decorative fabrics for your own home or not, you cannot fail to have delight in viewing these masterpieces of weaving and color printing.

100, 100c, 22c, 24c, 35c, and 50c a yard Imported Cretonnes, warp prints and color prints of 30 inches wide. \$2.50 to \$8.50 a yard

3,000 Yards of Beautiful Cretonnes at 9c. Yard

Cretonnes from the best foreign makers and some from American makers, all of the latest patterns of superb beauty and in a host of color combinations. An amazing value. Choosing will be a delight even for the critical woman.

Imported Cretonnes at 19c. Yd.

These are in new, practical and very striking patterns. French and English Cretonnes in old lengths and widths. Many of the pieces are but 2 1/2 to 3 yards in length, just enough for a curtain or a bedspread. A lot from 2 to 2 1/2 yards. No better opportunity to save on needed draperies.

Third Floor.

Extraordinary New Blouses, \$2.98

A VERY DRESSY NEW MODEL of Oriental lace, gold tint, the pattern run in gold thread, and edged out with gold color chiffon. Military collar and brass buttons; made over flesh pink chiffon. A new model of love-pink or white crepe de chine, convertible collar, loops of silk and large pearl buttons down front, fitted cuff with loops and buttons. One of flesh or white crepe de chine is very Frenchly hemstitched in black, yoke and armholes, and collar and cuffs finished with petals, piped with black, box plaits down front, convertible collar.

A group of very attractive new Blouses of crepe de chine, plain and satin striped, in white, flesh, pink and sand. A satin striped model, severe military collar, skirt sleeves with fitted cuffs, closed with large oyster pearl buttons and loops of the material.

Memorable Values in Blouses at \$1.98

A Blouse of Shantung pongee silk with convertible collar, loops of the silk, large pearl buttons. Country club model of white labrad, military collar with turn points, hemstitched collar yoke and seams. Another of white china silk, box plaits with hemstitching, rolling collar with piped back.

One of white china silk, the bodice allover embroidered and plaid checked, hemstitched seams, convertible collar, pearl buttons with black rims. A very fancy model of white crepe de chine, closed with loops, convertible collar, two front plaits, two patch pockets, hemstitched seams. A good model, crepe de chine, flesh and white, has open V neck, military collar and revers, imitation ivory buttons.

Second Floor.

98c. to \$1.29 Printed & Fancy Chiffons, 29c Notable Clearance in the Lace Store

THE PLAIN CHIFFON, without the printing, cannot be purchased for so little as 29c. a yard.

It is a round-up of our own stocks as well as some from recent sales and altogether one of the best values we have ever known.

Printed and fancy Chiffons in white and colored grounds in immense variety of patterns, blue and white stripes, floral stripes, solid colors, Persian patterns, Dresden dresses, plaids, allover patterns and others.

All are double width and ideal for spring waists and dress trimmings.

Chiffons which have been marked at 98c. to \$1.29 a yard, and even higher, now, special at 29c. a yard.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Retiring Maker's Whole Sample Line From a 5th Avenue Showroom \$2 to \$70 Cut Glass Pieces at 98c. to \$35

TOMORROW THE ENTIRE showroom sample line of this firm comes to Loeser's for disposal at

Savings of a Full Half

Every piece of this cut glass was cut and polished by hand. Since it was the sample, showpiece display from which the firm took its orders, the most care was taken to have every piece perfect. All the pieces were specially polished and are IN NEW AND REMARKABLE ARTISTE PATTERNS.

Only One Piece of a Kind in Each Pattern

Being a sample group we have but one piece of a kind in each design, although the comprehensive character of the maker's line makes the total quantity considerable. Some of the articles represented are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Flower Vases | Claret Jars |
| Flower Baskets | Dead Boxes |
| Orange Bowls | High Lovers |
| Comb and Brush Trays | Foot Stools |
| Ice Cream Trays | Napkins, with or without |
| Punch Bowls | Berlin Dishes |
| Clear Jars | Port Dishes |
| Sugar and Cream Sets | Glove Boxes |
| Tea and Coffee Sets | Comports |
| Maximilian Sets | Platters |
| Cabaret | Combination Boxes |
| Room Balls | Platters, Baskets |
| Vinegar and Oil Bottles | Decorative |
| Candlesticks | Clocks |
| Carved Butter Dishes | Trays |
| Electrolites | Tumbler |
- Remnant.

Men's, Women's, Children's Seasonable Hosiery and Underwear

QUALITIES ARE EXACTLY THE SAME as we would regularly offer at the usual prices in the department. With but one exception all the garments are perfect, correct in fit and come from makers with whom we customarily do business. We commend every item of the following:

- 15c. to 50c. Hosiery for Men, Women and Children.
- 15c. to 25c. 3 Pairs for 25c. 3 Pairs for 50c. and 4 Pairs for 81c.
- Fine gauge cotton, silk and silk line in black, tan and colors.
- 50c. to \$1.50 Silk Hosiery for Men and Women at 50c. to 85c. 50c. and 81c. Pairs.
- Fine thread silk in black, white, tan and colors.
- 25c. to \$1 Underwear for Men, 15c. 3 for \$1, and 49c.
- Fine gauge white cotton, fine balbrigan and light weight merino. Slight mill marks.
- 50c. to \$1.50 Combinations for Men, 50c., 69c. and \$1 to \$2.50 Combinations for Women, 14c., 29c., 30c. and \$1.
- "Poreknit" Combination Suits of fine merino.
- 25c. to \$1.50 Combinations for Women, 14c., 29c., 30c. and \$1.
- Of silk, cotton and silk line in regular and extra sizes.
- 10c. to 50c. Vests for Women, 6c., 12c., 19c., 25c. and 35c.
- Of cotton, silk and silk line in regular and extra sizes.
- 25c. to 50c. Underwear for Boys at 19c. and 30c.
- "Poreknit" second quality shirts and drawers and combinations.
- Women's and Children's Underwear, Second Floor. All Other Advertised Goods, Main Floor.

85c. White Crepe Voile Flouncing

Now at 39c. a Yard

An Important Purchase of 3,000 Yards

THE VOGUE for the wide skirts promises a great popularity for flouncings, this season. We count ourselves fortunate in being able to offer the surplus of a leading manufacturer for less than half of the intended selling price.

It is an extremely fine quality of White Voile, 4 inches wide, with a firm body and crepe-like texture which is so successful for draping purposes. It will hold with border of silk and tulle or other in a pleasing and attractive manner.

A chance to secure the material for a number of our summer frocks and to save a full half and more on the cost.

White Goods Store, Main Floor.